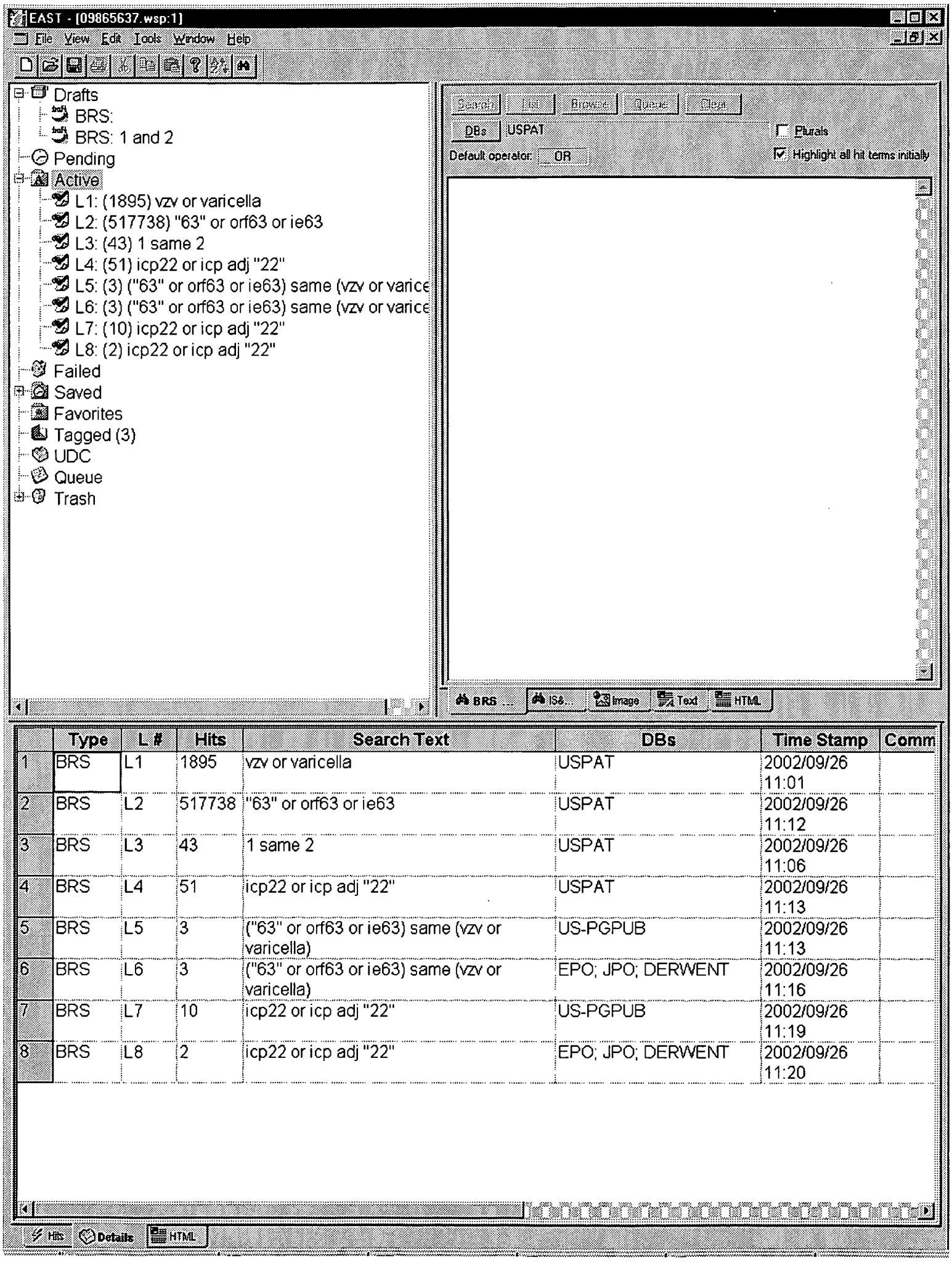
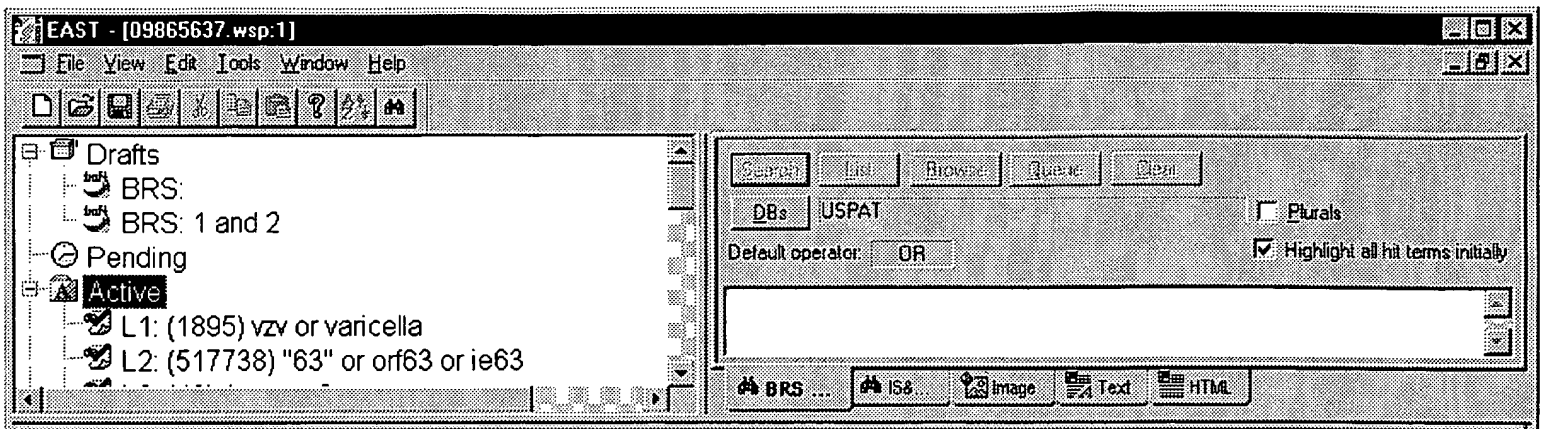


	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp	Comm
1	BRS	L1	1895	vzv or varicella	USPAT	2002/09/26 11:01	
2	BRS	L2	517738	"63" or orf63 or ie63	USPAT	2002/09/26 11:12	
3	BRS	L3	43	1 same 2	USPAT	2002/09/26 11:06	
4	BRS	L4	51	icp22 or icp adj "22"	USPAT	2002/09/26 11:13	
5	BRS	L5	3	("63" or orf63 or ie63) same (vzv or varicella)	US-PGPUB	2002/09/26 11:13	
6	BRS	L6	3	("63" or orf63 or ie63) same (vzv or varicella)	EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/09/26 11:16	
7	BRS	L7	10	icp22 or icp adj "22"	US-PGPUB	2002/09/26 11:19	
8	BRS	L8	2	icp22 or icp adj "22"	EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/09/26 11:20	



	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp	Comm
1	BRS	L1	1895	vzv or varicella	USPAT	2002/09/26 11:01	
2	BRS	L2	517738	"63" or orf63 or ie63	USPAT	2002/09/26 11:12	
3	BRS	L3	43	1 same 2	USPAT	2002/09/26 11:06	
4	BRS	L4	51	icp22 or icp adj "22"	USPAT	2002/09/26 11:13	
5	BRS	L5	3	("63" or orf63 or ie63) same (vzv or varicella)	US-PGPUB	2002/09/26 11:13	
6	BRS	L6	3	("63" or orf63 or ie63) same (vzv or varicella)	EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/09/26 11:16	
7	BRS	L7	10	icp22 or icp adj "22"	US-PGPUB	2002/09/26 11:19	
8	BRS	L8	2	icp22 or icp adj "22"	EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/09/26 11:20	
9	BRS	L9	308	us1 or vmw68	USPAT	2002/09/26 11:22	
10	BRS	L10	15274	hsv or herpes? or simplex	USPAT	2002/09/26 11:23	
11	BRS	L11	29	9 same 10	USPAT	2002/09/26 11:22	
12	BRS	L12	28	11 not 4	USPAT	2002/09/26 11:22	
13	BRS	L13	1	(hsv or herpes? or simplex) same us1 or vmw68	US-PGPUB	2002/09/26 11:25	
14	BRS	L14	0	(hsv or herpes? or simplex) same us1 or vmw68	EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/09/26 11:24	
15	BRS	L15	0	hsv or herpes? or simplex) same(us1 or vmw68	EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/09/26 11:24	
16	BRS	L16	0	hsv or herpes? or simplex) same (us1 or vmw68	EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/09/26 11:24	
17	BRS	L17	0	hsv or herpes? or simplex) and (us1 or vmw68	EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/09/26 11:24	
18	BRS	L18	1	(hsv or herpes? or simplex) same (us1 or vmw68)	US-PGPUB	2002/09/26 11:25	

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File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2002/Sep W4
*File 155: Alert feature enhanced for multiple files, duplicates removal, customized scheduling. See HELP ALERT.

Set Items Description
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? ds
Set Items Description
S1 4045 VZV OR VARICELLA(W)ZOSTER
S2 85424 63 OR ORF63 OR IE63
S3 95 S1 AND S2
S4 115 ICP22 OR ICP(W)22
S5 119258 VACCIN?
S6 4 S4 AND S5
S7 592 S1 AND S5
S8 96714 VACCINE?
S9 481 S1 AND S8
S10 165 S1(3N)S8
S11 92 PY<1997 AND S10
S12 1 S2 AND S11
S13 5 S9 AND S2
? t s3/7/30 62
3/7/30
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
10069385 99070074 PMID: 9852972
Varicella-zoster virus IE63, a virion component expressed during latency and acute infection, elicits humoral and cellular immunity.
Sadzot-Delvaux C; Arvin A M; Rentier B
Department of Pediatrics, Stanford University School of Medicine, California, USA. csadzot@ulg.ac.be
Journal of infectious diseases (UNITED STATES) Nov 1998, 178 Suppl 1 pS43-7, ISSN 0022-1899 Journal Code: 0413675
Contract/Grant No.: AI-20459; AI; NIAID; AI36884; AI; NIAID; CA-49605; CA ; NCI
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Varicella-zoster virus (VZV) latency in human dorsal root ganglia is characterized by the transcription of large regions of its genome and by the expression of large amounts of some polypeptides, which are also expressed during lytic cycles. The immediate early 63 protein (IE63) is a virion component expressed very early in cutaneous lesions and the first viral protein detected during latency. Immune response against IE63 has been evaluated among naturally immune adults with a history of chickenpox: Specific antibodies were detected in serum, and most subjects who had a T cell proliferation with unfractionated VZV antigens had T cell recognition of purified IE63. The cytotoxic T cell (CTL) response to IE63 was equivalent to CTL recognition of IE62, the major tegument component of VZV, whose immunogenicity has been previously described. T cell recognition of IE63 and other VZV proteins is one of the likely mechanisms involved in controlling VZV reactivation from latency.
Record Date Created: 19981229

3/7/62
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
08530878 95287481 PMID: 7769688
The transcriptional regulatory proteins encoded by varicella-zoster virus open reading frames (ORFs) 4 and 63, but not ORF 61, are associated with purified virus particles.
Kinchington P R; Bookey D; Turse S E
Department of Ophthalmology, University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, USA.
Journal of virology (UNITED STATES) Jul 1995, 69 (7) p4274-82, ISSN 0022-538X Journal Code: 0113724
Contract/Grant No.: EY 08098; EY; NEI; EY 09397; EY; NEI
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Of the five varicella-zoster virus (VZV) open reading frames (ORFs) known to encode proteins which influence viral transcriptional events, two (ORFs 10 and 62) encode proteins associated with the tegument of virus particles, where they may function during the immediate-early events of infection. In this study, antibodies which recognize the products of the three additional VZV ORFs, ORFs 4, 61, and 63, were made and used to characterize their association with virus particles. ORF 4 encoded a 52-kDa polypeptide, and antibodies to ORF 63 reacted with polypeptides of 47 and 28 kDa. Antibodies to ORF 61 recognized heterogeneous polypeptides of 62 to 66 kDa in cells infected with a vaccinia virus recombinant expressing ORF 61 and in VZV-infected melanoma cells but reacted very weakly with polypeptides of VZV-infected human foreskin fibroblasts, suggesting that cell-specific factors were involved in ORF 61 protein accumulation. Analysis of virus particles purified from melanoma cells indicated that a 52-kDa polypeptide from ORF 4 and the 47-kDa polypeptide from ORF 63, but not any from ORF 61, were associated with virus particles. The virion proteins were likely

components of the tegument, as they were not solubilized by treatment of virus with mild detergents and were completely resistant to trypsin digestion unless prior envelope solubilization was performed. The products of ORFs 4 and 63 were not found in purified VZV nucleocapsids. These results suggest that forms of the ORF 4- and ORF 63-encoded transcriptional regulatory proteins are also structural and may also have roles in the immediate-early events of infection.
Record Date Created: 19950706

? t s3/7/4 8 15 30 42 46 50 85

3/7/4
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
13252066 22053729 PMID: 12057605
Exposure to varicella boosts immunity to herpes-zoster: implications for mass vaccination against chickenpox.
Brisson M; Gay N J; Edmunds W J; Andrews N J
Immunisation Division, PHLS Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre, 61 Colindale Avenue, NW9 5EQ, London, UK
Vaccine (England) Jun 7 2002, 20 (19-20) p2500-7, ISSN 0264-410X Journal Code: 8406899
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: In Process
We present data to confirm that exposure to varicella boosts immunity to herpes-zoster. We show that exposure to varicella is greater in adults living with children and that this exposure is highly protective against zoster (Incidence ratio=0.75, 95% CI, 0.63-0.89). The data is used to parameterise a mathematical model of varicella zoster virus (VZV) transmission that captures differences in exposure to varicella in adults living with and without children. Under the 'best-fit' model, exposure to varicella is estimated to boost cell-mediated immunity for an average of 20 years (95% CI, 7-41years). Mass varicella vaccination is expected to cause a major epidemic of herpes-zoster, affecting more than 50% of those aged 10-44 years at the introduction of vaccination.
Record Date Created: 20020611

3/7/8
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
12868915 21848596 PMID: 11858867
Immunogenicity of a recombinant varicella-zoster virus gE-IE63 fusion protein, a putative vaccine candidate against primary infection and zoster reactivation.
Jacquet Alain; Haumont Michele; Massaer Marc; Garcia Lida; Mazzu Pasqualina; Daminet Veronique; Gregoire Diane; Jacobs Paul; Bollen Alex
Department of Applied Genetics, Institut de Biologie et de Medecine Moleculaires, Universite Libre de Bruxelles, Rue des Professeurs Jeener et Brachet 12, B-6041, Gosselies, Belgium
Vaccine (England) Feb 22 2002, 20 (11-12) p1593-602, ISSN 0264-410X Journal Code: 8406899
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: In Process
The varicella-zoster virus (VZV) envelope glycoprotein E (gE) and immediate early protein 63 (IE63) are well known targets for specific humoral and cell-mediated immune responses during VZV infection and latency, respectively. The present study evaluated the immunogenicity of an engineered chimeric recombinant gE-IE63 (recgE-IE63) protein secreted from CHO cells, wherein a soluble form of gE, deleted of its anchor and cytoplasmic domains was fused to IE63. Guinea pig vaccinations with adjuvanted recgE-IE63 elicited a strong and specific humoral immune response directed to each counterpart. Sera from recgE-IE63-immunized animals neutralized cell-free VZV. This neutralizing capacity was dependent only on the recgE moiety as serum depletions on recgE-immobilized sepharose totally abolished VZV neutralization. The cell-mediated immune response induced by recgE-IE63 was evaluated in lymphoproliferation assays. An antigen-specific proliferative response was demonstrated after lymphocyte stimulation with recIE63 but not with recgE. We conclude that recombinant chimeric recgE-IE63 induced both humoral and cell-mediated immune responses and thus could constitute a putative subunit vaccine candidate against VZV primary infection and zoster reactivation.
Record Date Created: 20020222

3/7/15
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
11209724 21236136 PMID: 11339554
The role of varicella zoster virus immediate-early proteins in latency and their potential use as components of vaccines.
Sadzot-Delvaux C; Rentier B
Department of Microbiology, Fundamental Virology, Liege University, Sart Tilman-Liege, Belgium.
Archives of virology. Supplementum (Austria) 2001, (17) p81-9, ISSN 0939-1983 Journal Code: 9214275
Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Varicella zoster virus immediate-early (IE) proteins are intracellular regulators of viral gene expression. Some of them (IE62 and IE63) are found in large amounts in infected cells but are also components of the virion tegument. Several IE and early genes are transcribed during latency, while late genes are not. Recently, we demonstrated the presence of protein IE 63 in dorsal root ganglia of persistently infected rats as well as in normal human ganglia; other IE proteins have been found since in human ganglia.

Cell-mediated immunity (CMI) to IE 62 has been evidenced. We found both humoral immunity and CMI to IE 63 in immune adults. In elderly zoster-free individuals, CMI to IE 63 remained high. The differences in the CMI to IE 63 among young adults, elderly people and immunocompromized patients have to be analyzed according to their status relative to zoster, to determine whether the decrease in CMI, particularly to IE proteins, could be responsible for viral reactivation and for the onset of shingles. Hopefully, the waning of the CMI to VZV IE 63 and perhaps to other IE proteins could become a predictive marker for herpes zoster and reimmunization, not only with the vaccine strain, but also with purified IE proteins could help prevent zoster at old age. (45 Refs.)
Record Date Created: 20010507

3/7/30
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
10069385 99070074 PMID: 9852972
Varicella-zoster virus IE63, a virion component expressed during latency and acute infection, elicits humoral and cellular immunity.
Sadzot-Delvaux C; Arvin A M; Rentier B
Department of Pediatrics, Stanford University School of Medicine, California, USA. csadzot@ulg.ac.be
Journal of infectious diseases (UNITED STATES) Nov 1998, 178 Suppl 1 pS43-7, ISSN 0022-1899 Journal Code: 0413675
Contract/Grant No.: AI-20459; AI; NIAID; AI36884; AI; NIAID; CA-49605; CA ; NCI
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Varicella-zoster virus (VZV) latency in human dorsal root ganglia is characterized by the transcription of large regions of its genome and by the expression of large amounts of some polypeptides, which are also expressed during lytic cycles. The immediate early 63 protein (IE63) is a virion component expressed very early in cutaneous lesions and the first viral protein detected during latency. Immune response against IE63 has been evaluated among naturally immune adults with a history of chickenpox: Specific antibodies were detected in serum, and most subjects who had a T cell proliferation with unfractionated VZV antigens had T cell recognition of purified IE63. The cytotoxic T cell (CTL) response to IE63 was equivalent to CTL recognition of IE62, the major tegument component of VZV, whose immunogenicity has been previously described. T cell recognition of IE63 and other VZV proteins is one of the likely mechanisms involved in controlling VZV reactivation from latency.
Record Date Created: 19981229

3/7/42
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
09538671 97444170 PMID: 9300702
Recognition of the latency-associated immediate early protein IE63 of varicella-zoster virus by human memory T lymphocytes.
Sadzot-Delvaux C; Kinchington P R; Debrus S; Rentier B; Arvin A M
Department of Pediatrics, Stanford University School of Medicine, CA 94305, USA.
Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. : 1950) (UNITED STATES) Sep 15 1997, 159 (6) p2802-6, ISSN 0022-1767 Journal Code: 2985117R
Contract/Grant No.: AI20459; AI; NIAID; AI36884; AI; NIAID; PO1-CA49605; CA; NCI; +
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Varicella-zoster virus (VZV) is a human alpha herpesvirus that establishes latency in sensory ganglia. Latency is characterized by the abundant expression of the immediate early protein 63 (IE63), whereas other viral proteins have not yet been detected during the quiescent phase of VZV infection. The IE63 protein is a component of the virion and is expressed very early in the infectious cycle. The IE63 protein is also expressed in skin during episodes of varicella and herpes zoster. We have evaluated the cell-mediated immune response against IE63 in naturally immune adults with a history of chickenpox, by T lymphoproliferation and cytotoxicity assays. Among donors who had T cell proliferation to unfractionated VZV Ags from infected cell extract, 59% had T cell recognition of purified IE63. The CTL response to IE63 was equivalent to CTL recognition of IE62, the major tegument component of VZV whose immunogenicity has been previously described. IgG Abs against IE63 were detected in serum from healthy immune adults. These results indicate that IE63 is an important target of immunity to VZV. T cell recognition of IE63 is likely to be involved in controlling VZV reactivation from latency.
Record Date Created: 19971008

3/7/46
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
09264296 97164285 PMID: 9010998
Lessons to be learned from varicella-zoster virus.
Rentier B; Piette J; Baudoux L; Debrus S; Defechereux P; Merville M P; Sadzot-Delvaux C; Schoonbroodt S
Department of Microbiology, University of Liege, Belgium. brentier@ulg.ac.be
Veterinary microbiology (NETHERLANDS) Nov 1996, 53 (1-2) p55-66, ISSN 0378-1135 Journal Code: 7705469
Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed

Varicella-zoster virus (VZV) is an alphaherpesvirus responsible for two human diseases: chicken pox and shingles. The virus has a respiratory port of entry. After two successive viremias, it reaches the skin where it causes typical lesions. There, it penetrates the peripheral nervous system and it remains latent in dorsal root ganglia. It is still debatable whether VZV persists in neurons or in satellite cells. During latency, VZV expresses a limited set of transcripts of its immediate early (IE) and early (E) genes but no protein has been detected. Mechanisms of reactivation from ganglia have not been identified. However, dysfunction of the cellular immune system appears to be involved in this process. The cell-associated nature of VZV has made it difficult to identify a temporal order of gene expression, but there appears to be a cascade mechanism as for HSV-1. The lack of high titre cell-free virions or recombination mutants has hindered so far the understanding of VZV gene functions. Five genes, ORFs 4, 10, 61, 62, and 63 that encode regulatory proteins could be involved in VZV latency. ORF4p activates gene promoters with basal activities. ORF10p seems to activate the ORF 62 promoter. ORF61p has trans-activating and trans-repressing activities. The major IE protein ORF62p, a virion component, has DNA-binding and regulatory functions, transactivates many VZV promoters and even regulates its own expression. ORF63p is a nuclear IE protein of yet unclear regulatory functions, abundantly expressed very early in infection. We have established an animal model of VZV latency in the rat nervous system, enabling us to study the expression of viral mRNA and protein expression during latency, and yielding results similar to those found in humans. This model is beginning to shed light on the molecular events in VZV persistent infection and on the regulatory mechanisms that maintain the virus in a latent stage in nerve cells. (71 Refs.)
Record Date Created: 19970522

3/7/50
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
08959082 96312550 PMID: 8700895
Expression of protein encoded by varicella-zoster virus open reading frame 63 in latently infected human ganglionic neurons.
Mahalingam R; Wellish M; Cohrs R; Debrus S; Piette J; Rentier B; Gilden D H
Department of Neurology, University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, Denver 80262, USA.
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (UNITED STATES) Mar 5 1996, 93 (5) p2122-4, ISSN 0027-8424 Journal Code: 7505876
Contract/Grant No.: AG 06127; AG; NIA; NS 32623; NS; NINDS
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed

The ganglionic cell type in which varicella-zoster virus (VZV) is latent in humans was analyzed by using antibodies raised against in vitro-expressed VZV open reading frame 63 protein. VZV open reading frame 63 protein was detected exclusively in the cytoplasm of neurons of latently infected human trigeminal and thoracic ganglia. This is, to our knowledge, the first identification of a herpesvirus protein expressed during latency in the human nervous system.
Record Date Created: 19960905

3/7/85
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
05609085 88036199 PMID: 2822954
Varicella-zoster virus-specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes (Tc): detection and frequency analysis of HLA class I-restricted Tc in human peripheral blood.
Hickling J K; Borysiewicz L K; Sissons J G
MRC Clinical Immunology Research Group, Royal Postgraduate Medical School, London, United Kingdom.
Journal of virology (UNITED STATES) Nov 1987, 61 (11) p3463-9, ISSN 0022-538X Journal Code: 0113724
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
The cytotoxic T-cell (Tc) response to varicella-zoster virus (VZV) is incompletely characterized. We investigated whether VZV-specific Tc restricted by class I products of the major histocompatibility complex can be generated from the peripheral blood of VZV-immune donors. Cell lines were established from peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBL) of seropositive donors by secondary in vitro restimulation. If cell-free VZV was used as the stimulating antigen, the resulting lines were predominantly CD4+ and did not show class I-restricted cytotoxicity; when autologous infected fibroblasts were used for in vitro stimulation, the resultant lines were usually cytotoxic, although in only 4 of 11 subjects tested was this cytotoxicity HLA restricted and virus specific. PBL were also tested for Tc activity without prior restimulation; VZV-specific Tc activity was only demonstrable in the PBL of a subject convalescent following zoster but not from subjects with recent varicella infection or from normal subjects. VZV-specific Tc precursor frequencies were then determined in six selected subjects by limiting-dilution analysis. A measurable frequency was detectable in four of the six seropositive subjects, ranging from 11/10(6) T cells in an asymptomatic carrier, to 63/10(6) T cells in a subject with recent zoster. We conclude that virus-specific major histocompatibility complex class I-restricted Tc precursors may be present in the peripheral blood of normal individuals seropositive for VZV but at a frequency lower than that for other herpesviruses with nonneuronal sites of latency.
Record Date Created: 19871130

? t s12/7
12/7/1
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
04379408 84062212 PMID: 6315766
Serum immunoglobulin A antibody to varicella-zoster virus in subjects with primary varicella and herpes zoster infections and in immune subjects.
Wittek A E; Arvin A M; Koropchak C M
Journal of clinical microbiology (UNITED STATES) Nov 1983, 18 (5) p1146-9, ISSN 0095-1137 Journal Code: 7505564
Contract/Grant No.: AI-17421; AI; NIAID
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Immunoglobulin A (IgA) antibodies to varicella-zoster virus (VZV) were measured in sera from subjects with acute varicella and herpes zoster, VZV-immune subjects remote from infection, and recipients of a live attenuated varicella vaccine, using a solid-phase radioimmunoassay. Primary infection with VZV was associated with early production of IgA antibodies. Among 36 subjects with varicella tested 1 to 5 days after onset, 22 had detectable IgA, and all of the negative sera were obtained before day 3 of the varicella exanthem. VZV IgA was detected in one of three sera obtained more than 60 days after onset of the illness. Four of five sera obtained from subjects within 1 week of the onset of herpes zoster had measurable levels of IgA. Between 1 and 4 weeks after onset of zoster, all 10 subjects tested had detectable IgA to VZV. VZV IgA was detected as late as 63 days after the onset of herpes zoster. Of 10 vaccine recipients, 5 developed VZV IgA which was detected as early as 4 weeks and persisted for as long as 16 weeks after vaccination. VZV IgA was not detected in sera from 42 children who had no detectable IgG antibody to VZV. VZV IgA was found on only 3 of 23 sera from adults who had varicella more than 20 years before.
Record Date Created: 19840107
? t s11/7/1 3 12 17 18 22 24
11/7/1
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
09237477 97132568 PMID: 8978020
Varicella zoster virus-specific cytotoxicity following secondary immunization with live or killed vaccine.
Hayward A R; Buda K; Jones M; White C J; Levin M J
Department of Pediatrics, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Denver, USA.
Viral immunology (UNITED STATES) 1996, 9 (4) p241-5, ISSN 0882-8245 Journal Code: 8801552
Document type: Clinical Trial; Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Subjects > or = 55 years of age were immunized with attenuated varicella zoster virus (VZV) vaccine (live) or with the same vaccine, which had been heated to 56 degrees C for 7 days (killed). The ability of subjects' blood lymphocytes to lyse target cells infected with VZV was determined before and 3 months after immunization using autologous Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) lymphoblasts as targets for human leukocyte antigen (HLA) class I restricted cytotoxicity and human fibroblasts as targets for unrestricted (natural killer [NK]) cytotoxicity. The live vaccine recipients showed an increase in their class I-restricted lysis of targets compared with the recipients of the killed vaccine. The two populations showed equivalent increase in their NK-dependent lysis of fibroblast targets. The results support the view that both the live and killed vaccines stimulate cytotoxicity by VZV-specific lymphocytes but that the live vaccine stimulates relatively more class I-restricted killing.
Record Date Created: 19970320

11/7/3
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
09018420 96402589 PMID: 8845591
Antiviral therapy of acute herpes zoster in older patients.
Herne K; Cirelli R; Lee P; Tyring S K
Department of Microbiology/Immunology, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston 77555, USA.
Drugs & aging (NEW ZEALAND) Feb 1996, 8 (2) p97-112, ISSN 1170-229X Journal Code: 9102074
Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Although herpes zoster (shingles) can occur in anyone with a history of chickenpox, it is more prevalent and usually more severe in older patients (i.e. persons over 50 years of age). While the cutaneous manifestations of shingles usually resolve in approximately 4 weeks, the pain can persist for several months, or even years in the untreated patient. This pain following healing of the skin, termed post-herpetic neuralgia (PHN), can be very severe. Three well tolerated and effective antiviral drugs are available for the therapy of acute herpes zoster. The nucleoside analogues, aciclovir, famciclovir and valaciclovir, appear to shorten the duration of PHN to a similar degree, but none affects the incidence of PHN. Aciclovir is taken 5 times daily for 7 days, while famciclovir is taken 3 times daily for 7 days. Valaciclovir, the L-valyl ester of aciclovir, when taken orally, produces plasma levels of aciclovir equivalent to those seen following intravenous administration of aciclovir. Valaciclovir has not only been proved to be more efficient than aciclovir (i.e. 3 times daily administration) but also more effective than aciclovir in shortening the duration of PHN. Current studies are determining the relative efficacy of

valaciclovir versus famciclovir. Presently, a fourth drug, sorivudine, is being compared with aciclovir for the therapy of acute herpes zoster in older patients, but data from these trials are not yet available. Corticosteroids have been used to treat herpes zoster for much longer than the antiviral drugs, but the effect of corticosteroids on PHN does not appear to be consistent. Corticosteroids plus aciclovir did not provide an added benefit over aciclovir alone in one study but this combination did appear to improve the quality of life of older patients in another investigation. The recent availability of the varicella zoster vaccine may cause shingles to be an uncommon and/or mild disease by the mid twenty-first century. Meanwhile, the search continues for more effective and efficient therapies for acute herpes zoster with the primary goal in older patients to affect the most important sequela of zoster in this population, PHN. (89 Refs.)
Record Date Created: 19961024

11/7/12
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
08615145 95372136 PMID: 7644285
Varicella zoster vaccine (Varivax).
Farrington E A
Pediatric nursing (UNITED STATES) Jul-Aug 1995, 21 (4) p358-61, ISSN 0097-9805 Journal Code: 7505804
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Record Date Created: 19950921

11/7/17
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
08339431 95096552 PMID: 7798653
Age-related differences in cell-mediated immunity to varicella-zoster virus among children and adults immunized with live attenuated varicella vaccine.
Nader S; Bergen R; Sharp M; Arvin A M
Department of Pediatrics, Stanford University School of Medicine, California.
Journal of infectious diseases (UNITED STATES) Jan 1995, 171 (1) p13-7, ISSN 0022-1899 Journal Code: 0413675
Contract/Grant No.: AI-20459; AI; NIAID
Document type: Clinical Trial; Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Live attenuated varicella vaccine elicits protection against varicella-zoster virus (VZV), but adults require two doses to achieve optimal seroconversion rates. To assess the potential role of cell-mediated immunity (CMI), T cell proliferation to VZV antigen was compared in children and adults. Mean stimulation indices (SI) in two cohorts of 39 children tested 6 weeks after vaccination were 28.6 +/- 6.21 and 22.1 +/- 3.84, whereas 20 adult vaccines had a mean SI of 9.1 +/- 0.99 (P = .04). Vaccinees had significant increases in CMI after a second dose of vaccine. At 1 year, VZV CMI was significantly lower in adults after two doses (10.0 +/- 1.13 vs. 15.6 +/- 1.77; P = .02), even though 82% of children received one dose. Limitations in the adult helper T cell response to VZV antigens may explain the need for booster doses to elicit effective immunity and the more frequent occurrence of varicella when adult vaccines are exposed to wild type virus.
Record Date Created: 19950124

11/7/18
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
08320334 95077662 PMID: 7986334
Immune response to secondary immunization with live or inactivated VZV vaccine in elderly adults.
Hayward A R; Buda K; Levin M J
Department of Pediatrics, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Denver.
Viral immunology (UNITED STATES) 1994, 7 (1) p31-6, ISSN 0882-8245 Journal Code: 8801552
Contract/Grant No.: AG07347; AG; NIA; RR 69; RR; NCRR
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Healthy varicella zoster virus (VZV) immune subjects > 55 years old, were immunized with 4,000 PFU of Oka strain VZV live vaccine or a similar amount of heat-inactivated vaccine. A subset of each group was also immunized with tetanus toxoid (TT) 3 months before receiving the VZV vaccine. The live and inactivated VZV vaccine groups had similar ages, sex distribution, and previous immunity to VZV. The live and inactivated VZV vaccines elicited similar increases in the frequency in blood of VZV-specific T cells, in vitro interferon-gamma production, and serum antibody levels both 3 and 12 months after immunization. Individuals with the highest responder cell frequency (RCF) at entry had the highest postimmunization RCF following either vaccine. There was no correlation at entry between the RCF to TT or RCF to VZV. There was a weak (P = 0.05) correlation in the incremental response to TT and VZV among individuals who responded to both vaccines. Entry variables that did not correlate with the response included percent of T cells or the CD45R0 (memory) T cell subset in blood, serum antibody levels, or amount of interferon-gamma production. The results indicate that the inactivated vaccine is safe for VZV-immune subjects and boosts their

antibody and T-cell responses as effectively as the live vaccine for at least 1 year following immunization.
Record Date Created: 19950112

11/7/22
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
08219799 94353231 PMID: 8073277
Vaccines for varicella-zoster virus and cytomegalovirus: recent progress.
Plotkin S A
Pasteur-Merieux-Connaught, Marnes-la-Coquette, France.
Science (UNITED STATES) Sep 2 1994, 265 (5177) p1383-5, ISSN 0036-8075 Journal Code: 0404511
Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
(25 Refs.)
Record Date Created: 19940928

11/7/24
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
08008298 94142634 PMID: 7508543
Varicella-zoster vaccine.
Haski A L
Medical journal of Australia (AUSTRALIA) Jan 17 1994, 160 (2) p93-4, ISSN 0025-729X Journal Code: 0400714
Comment on Med J Aust. 1993 Oct 4;159(7) 439-40; Comment on PMID 8257552
Document type: Comment; Letter
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Record Date Created: 19940315
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$17.83 Estimated cost this search
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$0.30 Estimated cost this search
$0.30 Estimated total session cost 0.082 DialUnits

File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2002/Sep W4
*File 155: Alert feature enhanced for multiple files, duplicates removal, customized scheduling. See HELP ALERT.

Set Items Description
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Set Items Description
S1 6167 VZV OR VARICELLA
S2 63809 ADJUVANT?
S3 30 S1 AND S2
S4 13832 EMULS?
S5 1 S1 AND S4
? t s5/7/1
5/7/1
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
03636559 81191012 PMID: 6262245
Immunogenic glycoproteins of laboratory and vaccine strains of Varicella-Zoster virus.
Grose C; Edmond B J; Friedrichs W E
Infection and immunity (UNITED STATES) Mar 1981, 31 (3) p1044-53, ISSN 0019-9567 Journal Code: 0246127
Contract/Grant No.: AI 14604; AI; NIAID
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
High-titered antisera were prepared in guinea pigs and rabbits against two strains of varicella-zoster virus (VZV): VZV-32, a low-passage laboratory strain, and VZV-Oka, a vaccine strain attenuated by passage in both human and guinea pig embryo cells. When the animal VZV-immune sera, as well as a human zoster serum, were used to precipitate radiolabeled glycoproteins from VZV-infected cells and the immune precipitates were analyzed by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and fluorography, it was observed that cell cultures infected with either strain had similar electrophoretic profiles containing major glycoproteins of approximate molecular weights 62,000, 98,000, and 118,000. A prominent high-molecular-weight (approximately 150,000) nonglycosylated polypeptide was identified in both strains also. These determinants were demonstrable by both indirect (staphylococcal protein A-antibody adsorbent) and direct immunoprecipitation, as long as VZV-immune sera with an antibody titer greater than or equal to 1:128 were used. Further analysis of individual caviid VZV antisera demonstrated some heterogeneity which appeared to be related to the method of immunization rather than the level of virus-specific antibody. VZV extracts emulsified with complete Freund adjuvant elicited an antibody response to all major immunogenic viral glycoproteins, whereas guinea pigs inoculated with virus alone during the primary immunization initially produced VZV antibody which failed to precipitate the highest-molecular-weight glycoprotein (gp118). Thus, Freund-type adjuvants promoted the maturation of the humoral immune response after VZV immunization in outbred guinea pigs.
Record Date Created: 19810720
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